विवरण

(क्षेत्र है० में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	1990–91 तक
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	6580
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	370
3.	असम	4035
4.	बिहार	7014
5.	गोआ	210
6.	गुजरात	5000
7.	हरियाणा	7253
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1237
9.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	—
10.	कर्नाटक	1092
11.	केरल	—
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	5794
13.	महाराष्ट्र	—
14.	मणिपुर	4480
15.	मेघालय	1558
16.	मिजोरम	3000
17.	नागालैंड	—
18.	उड़ीसा	8245
19.	पंजाब	2250
20.	राजस्थान	9230
21.	सिक्किम	951
22.	तमिलनाडु	3102
23.	त्रिपुरा	1940
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7160
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4408
	कुल :	84909

बढ़ते हुए प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए समितियों का गठन

204. **श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वायु तथा जल के बढ़ते प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जिलास्तर पर समितियों का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक ऐसी कितनी समितियां बनाई गयी हैं; तथा उनका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन समितियों ने अभी तक सरकार को क्या-क्या सिफारिशें भेजी हैं ; और

(घ) इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) और (ख) रासायनिक दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में संकट प्रबन्ध के लिए सभी राज्यों में जिला स्तरीय समितियां बनाई गई हैं । इन समितियों को निवारक उपाय करने होते हैं और दुर्घटना हो जाने पर संकट की

स्थिति से निपटने की व्यवस्था करनी होती है । इन समितियों का वायु और जल प्रदूषण से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Felling of Mango Trees in Andhra Pradesh

205. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the forest department have felled hundereds of mango trees in Nuziveedu Taluka of Andhra Pradesh; if so, what are the details thereof; and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : It is not true that the Department of Forests, Andhra Pradesh has felled hundereds of Mango trees in Nuziveedu Taluka. The State Government have informed that some villeagers had planted mango seedlings on forests lands in Numiveedu Range and the same were got uprooted by the Department.

Ground Water Pollution

206. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that chemical fertilizers are known to cause ground water pollution and if so, the details of such pollution detected in the country and corrective steps taken to safegaurd ecology and environment;

(b) whether it is a fact that fertilizers release nitrates which in turn cause cancer; and

(c) whether Industrial Toxicological Research Centre or any other Institute in India is working on the subject and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Limited studies carried out on ground water pollution indicate that extensive use of nitrogensus fertilizer can result in release of nitrates which cause ground water pollution. Such studies have been carried out in Purjab and Haryana. Nitrates consumed over a very long period of time may result in the formation of nitroso or nitroso-amino compounds which are known to be carcinogenic.

The corrective steps taken to safeguard ground water pollution include promotion of optimum combination of organic and inorganic fertilizers and use of biofertilizers. Use of bone meal as a fertilizer is also encouraged.

(c) Indian Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) is doing experimental studies on the nitrate related health problems in drinking water. It has also conducted safety evaluation studies with respect to various drinking water sources including ground water in 20 districts in various parts of India. One of the parameters of these studies was quantification of nitrates in the samples analysed. In a addition to ITRC institutions like National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, All India Institute of Public Health & Hygiene Calcyutta, Tata Cancer Research Institute Bombay, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad etc. are carrying out studies on various aspects of nitrate related health problems. including water.

Great Indian Rhino may become extinct

207. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : DR. SANJAYA SINH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the great Indian Rhino may soon become extinct as per the newsitem captioned "Great Indian Rhino may become extinct" which appeared in the Times of India, dated January 28, 1992;

(b) if so, what is the population of Rhino in the country at present;

(c) whether it is a fact thtat their figures are manipulated during census operations and that the actual Rhino population is much less than what is officially shown;

(d) if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(e) what effective steps Government propose to take to save the Indian Rhino from extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per 1990 estimate the number of rhinos in the wild in the country is 1591.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Effective steps taken/proposed to be taken to save the Indian Rhino from extinction include :